[President.]

and say that it is because of this idea which prevailed in the initial stages that it was brought home to the staff that there must be as little complaint as is possible. I know that the head of the Transport Department will do all that he can to introduce a sense of discipline and responsibility in his Department.

At the same time, honourable members would see that it is not wise, it is not expedient to countenance any kind of rivalry between the Transport Department and the Police. There have been some signs of it. We should see to it that these two departments should work as the right-hand and the left-hand of the human body, and not with mutual antagonism, open or reiled.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 11,81,249, under Demand XVI—Commercial Transport, was put to vote and carred.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao : Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,02,144, under Demand XVII—Co-operative Department.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai (*Tovala* cum *Agastiswaram*) ; Sir, I support the Demand.

The successful working of the co-operative movement depends upon the right type of persons who are in it ; and the right types are those who have sympathy with the poor agriculturist, and who would move freely with them. Judged from that standard the present Registrar is the fittest person for the post.

Dealing with the movement in this State, I have to confess that it has not been a success. It has been in existence here for over 2 decades. As one connected with the movement for the last 7 or 8 years, I have to confess that it has been a failure. The main reason is this : There are not many in Travancore who have imbibed the principles of co-operation ; and those who have realised its vast implications, its scope and its usefulness in village reconstruction, are fewer still. As Sir Malcolm has said, there is no limit but to what the co-operative movement can achieve ; but there is a limit to what any Government can achieve. If everybody would realise the great possibilities of the movement, I am sure the movement will have a bright future. We are talking of rural reconstruction ; there is no other means of achieving it except by the successful working of the co-operative movement. Village reconstruction depends on successful co-operative enterprise.

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The main reasons for the failure of the movement in Travancore is the fact that all our activities have been directed in only one direction, namely, the credit side of the co-operative movement ; the other more useful aspects of the movement have not been attempted at all, all these years. With regard to credit, we know where we stand. It must be admitted that the people of Travancore are not very strict in the matter of repayment of loans. That was the reason why, during the economic depression, most of our co-operative societies which are all credit societies, miserably collapsed.

Now, Sir, it is up to us to direct our attention to the other aspects of the movement, for instance village reconstruction. As the Dewan-President stated, the fundamental principle of the co-operative movement is 'each for all and all for each'. If, realising the full implications of that great principle, we would work the co-operative movement towards the cause of village reconstruction, we can achieve wonders. Yesterday, in connection with the Agricultural Department, I said that our main problem was how to get the maximum yield out of the limited extent of land available. The only solution for that is scientific, economic and cheaper methods of cultivatian. That is a matter in which the co-operative movement can do a great deal. That movement is the only salvation for the agricultural population of the country.

Sir, the greatest hindrance in the way of the develepment of of our agriculture is the fragmentation of holdings. I am told that, in the Punjab, by means of the co-operative movement, they have solved that problem to a very great extent. Wonders have been achieved in the matter of co-perative farming and consolidation of holdings. Our ex-Dewan Mr. Austin, who recently visited Punjab, has given a glowing account of the working of the co-operative societies there.

President: Is the honourable member referring to Mr. Darling's Report on Rural Reconstruction in the Punjab ?

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: Mr. Darling too haspaid a glorious tribute to the very good work that has been done there.

Sir, co-operative farming is very simple. There is no disturbance of ownership at all. For purposes of cultivation alone, they join together. It is carried on very successfully. In the matter of tilling and harvesting, wonerds can be achieved through co-operative enterprise.

Sir, as I have already stated, on the credit side, we have absolutely no hope. Therefore, if the co-operative movement should survive in our country, if it is to be mended, its activies should be directed towards village reconstruction. And the only salvation for that lies in co-operative enterprise. For that, as I said, we want the right type of men, as in all co-operative activities. We

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[Mr. V. S. Arumugham Pillai]

want willing workers who would go to the people, freely mingle with them in their own villages, and do real propaganda work with zeal and enthusiasm. As Sir Malcolam said, education must precede co-operation. As a result of education, the people must imbibe the real co-operative spirit. And such men must be entrusted with the spread of the movement ; the staff of the department must be men of zeal and enthusiam, men who can carry on propaganda successfully.

With these words, I support the demand.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: I am sorry, Sir, that the few departments in which I am interested are not working satisfactorily, so that whenever I am on my feet, I have only words of condemnation to offer. Sir, the story of our co-operative societies is a sad story. As you find it in the report of the department for 1113, it is sad enough. You find a fall in income all round. Pages 11 and 13 of the report speak of the fall in the working capital of the societies, in their share capital, deposits and turn over. In one society the arrears amount to 74·8 per cent.

Looking at the Central Co-operative Bank and the Taluk Bank which are the nerves of the movement, the Central Bank has not declared any net profits during the last 5 years. If you look at page 22 of the report, you will find that, from 1109 to 1113, the Central Bank has had no net profits at all. Most of these Taluk Banks also have been working really only as co-operative urban banks ; because most of their share holders are individuals and not co-operative societies. And it is these individuals that have borrowed money from the Taluk Banks. The position is the same with regard to the Central Bank also.

Looking at the Co-operative Unions, I would draw attention to page 38 of the report. It will be seen that the total receipts of the unions amount to only Rs. 45,831 as against Rs. 75,348 in the previous year. How is it possible, Sir, that any one interested in the co-operative movement can be satisfied with such a state of affairs. The sad story of the co-operative institute almost every one knows.

I do not want to speak about the possibilities of the organisation and of the wonderful things we can do. I only want to point out one very excellent statement which the Registrar has made in his report at page 29. He has put his finger on the right spot. He says "The problem about co-operative societies is how best to bring cheap capital to the argriculturists and endow them with new life." It is alright to say this. But it is not the credit side that I want to emphasise in our co-operative organisation. On any side we want some money. For rural reconstruction we want some

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money. Without some amount of money no work can be carried on and really the progress of a society depends on the amount of money that can be given to the members of co-operative organisations in the villages through our central and taluk banks. When these are not working as proper institutions, all the village societies are suffering. The Registrar himself does not give any suggestion how this cheap capital can be brought to the agriculturists and how they can be endowed with new life. I wish that with his experience he has given us that also. How is it that we can do it? Either the central and the taluk banks, must be reorganised and must be endowed with money so that that money will flow without interest to the village organisations.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know from the honourable member whether it is not necessary that the money should come back to the central and taluk banks?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvila: Money must circulate. So far as I know, these banks cannot attract capital at present. In fact, we find that deposits are being recalled at the first opportunity and no one cares to re-deposit it in the bank. It is impossible therefore that we carry on this business with the deposits in the villages. What about the source then for the money? The Government is the only source and there is no other source. The Government must, on whatever conditions they chose, lend enough money to the central and taluk banks so that these banks may function. Or, if the Government have no confidence in them and they feel that these banks cannot be reorganised on satisfactory lines, then my suggestion is that the Credit Bank should have branches all over our villages where money could be given to those who are really in need of it.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: May I know whether the honourable member is aware that the Credit Bank will not lend money on personal security?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: What I say is that Government may make its own laws and may run it as its own bank till the co-operative societies are ripe enough to take up their own responsibility.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Is the honourable member aware that the Credit Bank is a shareholders' bank and not a Government bank?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: I am not discussing the constitution of the Credit Bank. Now, it cannot be denied that their is money available in the country. Now, where is all this money going? There is enough money in this country which goes into different banks, into the post office, into the Imperial Bank, into our treasuries and into our Anchal Savings Bank, all money coming from our own people. Government may make a bold venture with at least 50 per cent of the deposits in the Anchal Savings Bank for the working of our co-operative organisations. I have read economics

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[Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla]

rather some years ago and if my memory is right, even in British banks they deal only with one-third of the amount as reserve. But I suggest that we shall keep not one-third, but 50 per cent. of the deposits as reserve and utilise the remaining 50 per cent. for the village people through the central and taluk banks. The money in the Anchal Savings Bank comes from the people and that money goes to them, and there is perfect circulation.

President : The trouble comes when the money lent is to be got back.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : What I suggest is that the Government should take the responsibility of safeguarding the money lent. I am not saying that the money should be lent to the shareholders. I am only saying that the Government should take up the responsibility of distributing the amount to the village people through the co-operative organisations till those organisations are able to stand on their own feet.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai : May I know from the honourable member on what security the amount should be distributed in the village ?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : I have no recommendation to make in regard to the security. I think the Government or the Financial Secretary or the Chief Secretary should be responsible to find out what exactly should be the security. This suggestion of mine may be a bold suggestion but bold things are necessary in times of crises and this is a time of crisis when people are really suffering for what of money. Why should there be intelligence and foresight in human beings if the Government cannot meet a moment of crisis like this ? However, let us reorganise our central and taluk banks and let us lend the money for them to carry on these organisations.

One word about the question of the Registrar. There has been a good deal of discussion as to whether we want a full time Registrar or a part time Registrar. It seems to me that the question of the Registrar is not very essential so long as the Registrar remains in office for some time. My complaint is whether the Registrar is a full time officer or not, his office is really a kind of make-shift. He comes in and he goes away. The office is a kind of a sinking ship. It is a rule everywhere that when a ship sinks the captain is the last man to leave the ship. But in the case of the Registrar, the captain is the first person to leave the ship. If we have a Registrar, he must have a plan and work it for say, ten years. I do not ask for the extension of the service of the present Registrar for ten years because the members of the House will quarrel with me. We want really brilliant young men who will remain in the department for a number of years and keep the ship from sinking and float it successfully.

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Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, I wish to offer a few remarks on this demand. Whether we like it or not; I do not think, Sir, that many of our rural problems can be approached or attempted to be solved without the proper working of the Co-operative Department. It may be very easy to point out the defects in the working of the existing department. But the real point is not that. How best can we reorganise it? What methods should we adopt to give it a new life so that it will be possible for it to really help us in solving many of our problems? I do not think that anybody has suggested any other machinery for the solution of the various problems that we have to contend against in this country. It may be said that our people have not got the co-operative instinct, that they are wanting in the spirit that animates co-operation elsewhere. Sir, these criticisms have been often suggested with regard to the movement in British India as well. But it has been found that the co-operative movement is not merely a business proposition but it is a movement intended to improve human nature as well. I think the ideal co-operators would say that they will consider it more important to produce first-rate human beings rather than declare high dividends. When we consider these points, Sir, even though we find our present plight very deplorable and the present results that can be shown by the Department unsatisfactory, we have to make an effort to put the Department in order so that we may get the maximum benefit from it. Therefore, Sir, the question is how best the Department can be reorganised. If the necessity or the inevitability of the working of this Department is admitted for the solution of many of our problems, then the next question that has to be faced is how best it can be done. Can it be done by the working of an officer who has got more important duties to perform and other interests to serve? It has been said, Sir, that it was because the Department was under low paid officers without sufficient prestige to command, that the Department failed; that it was because the proper type of man cannot be attracted for the small pay that it offers, it failed. If we look at the history of the co-operative movement in Travancore, I think, Sir, that some of our first rate men have given the best periods of their service to this Department. I need only mention the names of Messrs. C. Govinda Pillai, R. Vaidyalingom Pillai and the present Financial Secretary. These names are enough to show that the Department has not been lacking in first-rate men though they at that time earned perhaps a smaller pay than the present officer who is managing the Department, is earning. Even in regard to pay, I think that Messrs. Govinda Pillai and Vaidyalingom Pillai were getting the same amount of pay. And what is the test of an officer who is fitted for the

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[Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

Department? Is it his pay? He may have various other duties and may be getting a big salary. That will not make him a first-rate officer, who is fit enough to run the Co-operative Department. The whole question is whether the officer concerned will have the time, the energy, the willingness and the whole-hearted attention that is necessary to give a re-orientation to the Department. Those people who were running the Co-operative Department before were by no means less capable than the departmental heads that we have at present and they found it necessary to devote their full time for the working of this Department; and, if we want to give a re-orientation to this Department, I think that there must be a proper person to attend wholeheartedly and devote his full time for the improvement of the Department. That cannot be gainsaid. In Madras, it has been said that the success of the movement in many directions was due to the happy choice of the Co-operative Registrars, at least, in its earliest days. Some of the most brilliant men have been serving as the Co-operative Registrars in Madras. I agree entirely with my friend Mr. Kuruvila when he says that now, a man who comes to the department wants to run away at the earliest opportunity in search of a promotions. That is not the kind of person fit enough to handle the department. The work of re-organising the department is a difficult problem. Whenever an officer is appointed to be in charge of that department, he must know that he has to make or near his fortune there. He must be told sufficiently early that he will not be removed from there, for at least ten years. He has to work the department and make it a success, and he must be fully equipped for the kind of work that he has to do. When we find that we have to deal with the question of debt redemption, or the question of affording easy finance for the purpose of small agriculturists and industrialists, we cannot do without the Co-operative Department. It may be said that the subordinate officers of the Land Revenue Department will be of great help for the successful working of the Co-operative Department. From my experience with the subordinates of the Revenue Department and their general dealings with ordinary public, I can say that most of our people, when they see a proverthicar are generally apt to run away rather than stand and talk to him on co-operation or kindred matters. It is not a fact that they are the type of people who are fit enough to carry the message of solace which co-operation gives to the people. The department has to be re-organised—I do not believe it is not possible—on efficient lines, for the proper working of it. The cancelation of societies and the showing of such figures can be done very easily. For that, the departmental head has simply to tour round

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the country and inspect proverthi cutcherries. He can ascertain the necessary details. Sometimes he can ask the subordinates of the Co-operative Department to bring out a list of societies that have to be given a short shift. Without looking into the list and without asking any of his subordinates to explain the matter, he can electrocute any number of societies. That process is pretty simple. That may be very good work for purposes of statistics. Actually the results of such work might be disastrows in the long run. That may not be the kind of work necessary for the purpose of consolidating the movement with an eye for the future development of it in proper directions. Therefore, I think, Sir, that this is a movement on which a good deal of the energy of the ablest men of the State has been spent though it is now on evil days. Though it is full of defects at the present movement, when we consider the fact that we cannot get on without the proper development of this Department and the proper functioning of this Department we have to think, and to think seriously whether it is after all sufficient to allow this Department being run by a person who has his hands full of other work. The Department has to begin its work seriously with a single-minded devotion to see that the moment is made effective in this country. It is necessary that sufficient changes must be effected in the law regarding co-operative movement, giving to Government ample powers of control for the formation of societies, putting an end to societies whenever needed and so forth. But there must be a person who could give the whole of his time and employ his skill to see that societies are formed and done away with only in appropriate cases. It should not be done in a haphazard way. It is all very easy to say that all departments can be run together. That is not the kind of attitude to be taken in reorganising this Department. The Co-operative Department is a very important one. Agriculture cannot be organised without cheap credit. We see difficulties for granting of agricultural loans. The loans are issued by the Land Revenue Department. That was a very potent cause for the indebtness in the State. They have issued loans without knowing for what purpose it is going to be spent. Whether it was for a remunerative object that the ryots was spending the loan amount or not was never considered. The Co-operative Department and the Co-operative Societies alone cannot do it. The first thing to be noted is, for what purpose the loan is to be spent. The distribution of the money to the ryot population can only be through a Co-operative Society, because, that society alone knows who the individuals are that have borrowed money, and that very intimately. That society alone can guide and direct the people. That society alone can say under what circumstances money has to be given to a ryot and when money should

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[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

not be given to a ryot. Cheap credit does not mean indiscriminate credit. I saw many honourable members here and elsewhere condemning the credit activities of the Co-operative Department as if that is a very sinful activity. Credit is a very important matter in the development of agriculture. Even with all the defects, the co-operative societies have done good work in this direction. When we see a movement showing signs of failure it is easy to point the finger of scorn. But if we look at things impartially we can see that Co-operative Department, with all its defects, has done much to help the ryot. A lot of money has been given away by way of credit to the ryots. How many lakhs of rupees have been borrowed by the ryots from Co-operative societies, who would otherwise have gone to the money-lender and thus steeped themselves further down in indebtedness? Had it not been for the existence of the Co-operative societies, the indebtedness of the ryots would have been greater.

Mr. V. S. Arumukhom Pillai: Is the member aware of the high rate of interest that was charged by the Co-operative Societies?

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: I know as much as the honourable member knows. I know that it is not the rates of interest charged by the co-operative societies, that are high, but added to the rate of interest the penalties charged by them that increased the burden. But he who paid in time had a lower rate of interest. It cannot be denied.

President: Please conclude your remarks soon.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: But, all the same, I have to point out that it is a very shallow criticism to say that all credit activities of the department should be stopped. It is a very necessary act, a very helpful act, for a co-operative society to give cheap credit discriminately to the ryot, whenever he wants, and for purposes which are remunerative. No other organisation will be able to do it more efficiently than the Co-operative societies.

Mr. A. Esawara Pillia: Sir, this movement was started some thirty years ago with very best intentions. The authors of this movement assured the people of Travancore that this would act as a panacea for all their economic troubles. At the outset, the people took it enthusiastically and started more than 2000 societies. As time advanced, these mushroom institutions began to show signs of decay and degeneration. Now, the root of this movement has become rotten and the stem is also withering away. The present condition of this movement is very deplorable. This has caused considerable feud in the localities where these institutions

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exist. Criminal misappropriation of the society fund and falsefication of accounts are very common in almost all societies. The rural indebtedness also has increased to an appalling extent. The Banking Enquiry Committee reported that that our indebtedness has increased to the extent of 15 lackhs on account of this movement. Ignorance of the principles of co-operation, want of effective propaganda, economic depression want of business acumen, and of business morality on the part of the people are some of the main causes of the deterioration of the movement. A reorganisation of this movement is very imperative, especially, on the eve of a new era of industrialisation of our country. We all know that Travancore is miserably laking in capital and initiative. Organised effort must be made in improving our economic conditions. I do believe that our economic condition can be improved only by means of co-operative efforts. For that purpose, we have to overhaul the whole department and re-organise it on modern lines. The co-operative movement is thriving everywhere else except in Travancore. We have read in papers that in Madras, Behar and in certain other Provinces of India, this movement is making rapid progress.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know if the member is aware of the statement that distance lends enchantment to the view?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: Certainly not.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: May I know, in which papers has the member read that?

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: I do not remember the names and numbers of the papers. But my information is that the present ministry in Behar is taking very keen interest in the development of the co-operative mevement and I think they have taken steps to improve it.

President: An excellent handbook has been published by Dr. Sayed Ahmed, Minister, in Bihar on this topic.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: But the honourable members of this House will unanimously consent that this movement is very effective in its operations in European countries, such as Sweden, Denmark and England. Instead of the copying the modus o working these institucions in foreign countries, we should effect improvements, consistent with our local conditions. For this purpose, we have to conduct effective propaganda work in the country. The sole defect in the movement was that it was imposed on the people without sufficient propaganda. The people are under the impression that these are chitty schemes started by the secretaries of societies. Such impressions should be removed by effective propaganda,

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[Mr. A. Eswara Pillai.]

Efficient and well trained men should be appointed to work up the scheme. In this connection, I cannot agree with the opinion of my honourable friend Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai that credit societies have done considerable good to the rural development. On the other hand, it has been working considerable havoc. Their increase is the main cause of the ruin of this movement. I cannot agree with him in that matter.

The activities of the department should be concentrated to organise non-credit societies, as far as possible, and also by starting welfare societies, collective farming societies. If these societies are effectively and properly worked they will be a real help to the rural population for improving their economic condition.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I support the Demand and in doing so I want to express my opinion regarding the head-ship of the department. It looks rather inconsistent that this House should take the view, that there should be a separate departmental head for the Co-operative Department when we are unanimously asking the Government to effect economies all round. After all the duties of the head of the Co-operative Department are not very onerous; very much of specialised knowledge is not required either for the head of the Co-operative Department. It is a department in which more or less general education is more required than any deep and intimate scientific knowledge. Nowhere is it said that every department must be under a separate departmental head. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. So long as the present Registrar does carry out his functions with ability, what is the necessity of asking for a separate departmental head. This House is well aware that the Registrar is amply served by a band of assistants who have had special training in Co-operation. I really congratulate the present Registrar because he has liquidated many of the Co-operative Societies. One of the fruitful sources of litigation and mischief in our country in the civil and criminal courts is the Co-operative Societies. Being an elected member I do not want to say much on that point. I would have done so but prudence dictates otherwise. Anyway I am glad that several societies have been ended. Certainly the surgeon's knife ought to be used more. From the point of view of co operation, I think the Registrar has done a service. Even one sound socity in a taluk is far better than a dozen bad or defunct societies. There is something like Grasham's law operating in the world of co-operation Bad societies will drive out the good societies. When steps are taken to stop a society all sorts of pressure is brought to bear upon, possibly the non-officials also, not to stop it. There are two

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classes of people; people who are benefited by stopping and people who are benefited by the continuance of these societies. Between these two classes, occasions may arise when the non-official members have to come in. Therefore, if not for any other reason, at least for this reason, I congratulate the Co-operative Registrar for ending several societies. I trust that at this time next year when this House meets he will show a better record of closing the societies.

So far as the prestige of the head of the department is concerned, it means much. I do not mean any disparagement to the profession to which I belong nor to any member of the Government benches. There are many school masters, very distinguished products of Universities, who are as good, if not better than many of us. But would they carry the necessary weight or prestiage? Would the people have sufficient respect for them?

Mr. K. Kuruvilla : May I know how much Mr. Gokalai was getting?

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: He is an exception which proves the rule.

As a matter of fact, without invoking idealism or talking about nobility of certain professions, the fact is there. We pay greater respect for a high grade officer than a low grade officer. It is good that the Government effected considerable economy without at the same time allowing the interest of the department to suffer by abolishing one of the first grade offices in the State.

Whatever may be the fears of my esteemed friend Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai I know that to leave any scheme of local reconstruction to itself is doomed to failure. Therefore the help of this department is getting from the present head is something which cannot be neglected. I would certainly appeal to this House to continue the present arrangement keeping at the same time under the present head a number of trained men in co-operation because in certain matters when we do not know the exact requirments we will have to follow the pattern. We talk much of co operative credits and co-operative non-credit societies. These societies bring in lot of troubles and quarrels which eventually go to the Registrar's decision and then the fortunes are tried in courts of law. But I think by the careful administrations of the present Registrar things will improve

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഭരണവിഷയത്തിലുള്ള ദുഷ്യംകൊണ്ടല്ല പ്രധാനമായി ഇതു അധ്യപതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിൻെറ ശ്രുപീകരണത്തിൽത്തന്നെ സാരമായ ന്യൂനത സംഭവിച്ചി

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ട്ടുണ്ട്. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു പ്രസ്ഥാനം ആരംഭിക്കുമ്പോൾ ജാതീയമായ മനഃസ്ഥിതിയോടും വർഗ്ഗീയവിദ്വേഷത്തോടുംകൂടി അതിനെ പുലർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുക എന്നുള്ള ഒരു പതിവു ഇതിനുമുൻപും ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘങ്ങൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനായി നിയോഗിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ജനങ്ങളുടെ മദ്ധ്യത്തിൽചെന്ന് ഇതിന്റെ മൂലതത്വമെന്താണെന്നും ആദർശങ്ങളെന്താണെന്നും അവരെ പറഞ്ഞുമനസിലാക്കുന്നതിനുപകരം ജാതീയമായ മനഃസ്ഥിതിയോടുകൂടി പ്രസംഗിക്കുകയും അതിലേക്കുവേണ്ടിമാത്രം ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനവുമായി സഹകരിക്കണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും അതിനുള്ള ഒരഭിരുചി പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്യുകയല്ലാതെ യഥാർത്ഥമായ സഹകരണചിന്തയോടും ഉൽകർഷോശ്വയോടുകൂടി ഇതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതിനു സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളെ ആദ്യകാലങ്ങളിൽ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കയുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഒരു മോട്ടർകാർ എത്രതന്നെ വിശിഷ്ടമാണെങ്കിലും അതിലെ ഡ്രൈവർ എത്രതന്നെ സമർത്ഥനായിരുന്നാലും അതു വെള്ളത്തിലിട്ടാൽ ഓടുകയില്ല. അതുപോലെ പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘത്തിന്റെ തത്വത്തേയോ ആദർശത്തേയോ പറഞ്ഞിയാതൊന്നും അറിയാത്ത ആളുകളാൽ രൂപവൽകരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം നാശോൻമുഖമായി പോകുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടുവാനില്ല. ജനസാമാന്യം സഹകരണവാഞ്ഛയോടുകൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ശരിയായ തത്വമനുസരിച്ചു അതിനെ ഘടിപ്പിച്ചാൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുകതന്നെചെയ്യും. സാമ്പത്തികമായി വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ, ഒറ്റയൊറ്റയായി നിന്ന് പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ വളരെ വൈഷമ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെ ബോദ്ധ്യം വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ, ഇതിന്റെ ആദർശങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞാൽ അവരിൽ വളരെ ഫലമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്. മെസ്സേഴ്സ് കോട്ടർ കഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ളയും ആറുമുഖംപിള്ളയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ സാമ്പത്തികമായ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കു ഈ സംഘങ്ങൾ വളരെയധികം ഉപകരിക്കും. ഓരോസ്ഥലത്തുമുള്ള ആളുകളെ അവരുടെ തൊഴിലനുസരിച്ചു വിഭാഗപ്പെടുത്തി ഓരോ തൊഴിലിനേയും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കായി പ്രത്യേകസംഘങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു കൂടുതൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധികരമായിരിക്കും എന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നു. കുട്ടനാടൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിപറഞ്ഞാൽ, ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ വളരെ പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടെയുള്ള സാധുക്കൾ പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം തൊഴിലുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നതു്. കക്കാവാരുന്നവർ ഒരു സം-

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ഘം, മത്സ്യംപിടിക്കുന്നവർ മറെറാരുസംഘം, ഇങ്ങിനെ വിവ ധതരം തൊഴിൽചെയ്യുന്നവക്കുവേണ്ടി പ്രത്യേകം സംഘങ്ങളേർപ്പെട്ടുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം അതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും ഈ സംഘങ്ങൾക്കും വളരെ ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായിരിക്കും. ഗവണ്മെൻറ ഈ സംഘങ്ങൾക്കുമാത്രം ലൈസൻസുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ തയാറായാൽ കായ്ക്ഷമവും ശക്തിമത്തും ആയ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ഈ സംഘങ്ങൾ മുഖേന നടത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കൂടുതൽ ആദായമുണ്ടാക്കുകയുംചെയ്യും. ഇങ്ങിനെ കാർഷികവൃത്തിക്കും പ്രത്യേകം സംഘങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കണം. ഇവയെല്ലാംകൂടി ഘടിപ്പിച്ചു തെയ്യണിയൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള കായ്യംകൂടി ഞാൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നു.

ഒരുകായ്യംകൂടി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. ഈ ശ്രമങ്ങളെല്ലാം കാർഷികവൃത്തിയെ ആശ്രയിച്ചാണ് നടത്തുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ ബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെറ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻതന്നെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനേറയും അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനാകുന്നതു നല്ലതാണെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നു. കോഓപ്പറേററീവു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെറ ഇന്നത്തെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷന് ഈ ജോലികൂടി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനാകട്ടെ വളരെ ജോലിക്കുറവുള്ള ഒരാളാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെനിലയിൽ വളരെ ജോലിക്കുറവുള്ള ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണത്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു മതിയായ ജോലിയില്ലെന്ന് അദ്ദേഹംതന്നെ പരാതിപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ യഥാർത്ഥ സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെപ്പററി പലസ്ഥലത്തും നടന്നുമനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു കൃഷി ഡയറക്ടരുടെകീഴിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെറ ഭരണം വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതാണു നല്ലത്. വേണമെങ്കിൽ, ഫിഷറി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെറ ഭരണത്തിനു ഒരു ഫിഷറിസുപ്രണ്ടു ഉള്ളതുപോലെ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള അസിസ്റൻറ രജിസ്ട്രാറന്മാരിൽ ഒരാളെ കോഓപ്പറേററീവുസൂപ്രണ്ടാക്കി നിയമിച്ചു കൃഷിഡയറക്ടരുടെ ഭരണത്തിലാക്കുന്നതു കായ്ക്ഷമതക്കു വളരെ ഉപകരിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നാണു എൻറെ അഭിപ്രായം.

Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar: This department admittedly requires resuscitation and renovation. One of the Assistant Co-operative Registrars recently asked me whether it will be possible to link the working of the societies with the Credit Bank. He pointed out to me how the central Co-operative Bank is not functioning properly. Possibly it does not function in the way in which it ought to function. Loans granted are not collected and further loans are not granted. Whatever amounts the moffusil banks

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[Mr. N. Krishna Aiyar.

collect, they are afraid of investing in the Central Bank since they are unable to get it back when they want it. In fact, there is a suggestion that if the Credit Bank could help the credit facilities of the Co-operative societies outside, then it will be a great thing. It is a matter which should be considered by the Credit Bank and the Government. Another officer of Department, I mean the Inspector of Co-operative Societies, who was in charge of the marketing Depot at Alleppey, also pointed out to me how considerable difficulty was being experienced by them in giving advances to those people who are willing to entrust all their produce for sale with the marketing depot. All those people who place their goods in the depot require small advances and unless a small advance is given, it will be quite difficult for them to carry on. It is a matter for the head of the Department to consider. Either the Central Co-operative Bank has to be reconstituted and improved so as to function properly or the Credit Bank may be asked to consider the possibility of extending its scope. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies may however, be asked to submit definite proposals on this matter.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: Sir, most of the points which I wished to urge have been already spoken to by my honorable friend Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi. I have only very little to add to that. I may at the outset say that I am for tackling this Department not only with the Agricultural Department but also with the Industrial Department. So that all these departments may then be under the control of one development Commissioner as I have already stated in connection with the general discussion of the Budget. The present method is to make the system perfect by removing all tottering elements, and for this purpose the present arrangement is quite sufficient.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao: Sir, the life of the co-operative movement in the State from its inception up to the present day has been fully discussed by my honourable friends. It is not for me to enter into the details of its growth till now but I may say that the co-operative movement was rushed I belive, before the people before they had understood the advantages of the movement. I need not reiterate on the fact that too many credit societies had been rashly introduced into the several parts of the State. I need not reiterate on the fact that there were many communal societies out of which about 493 exist still There is one thing which this honourable House should understand and that is the responsibility of Government and the people in the matter of this Co-operative Department. The co-operative movement should emanate from the

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people, its advance depends on the people. It is an accepted theory that the Government could do only propaganda work, guide and supervise the societies and have some general contol over them. Government should not and will not take up the internal administration of any society. That is the accepted principle throughout the world. The whole movement depends upon the character of the people and the character of the managing director whom people elect for each society. If they are of sound character and principle, the societies are bound to succeed and if the societies have fallen low, I am sure the action of the managing bodies should be responsible for it to a very large extent.

I took charge of this department about 10 months back. I found out the existing defects in the working of the societies. My aim was to cancel such of the credit societies as have become defunct or have not been functioning for two years. I am also trying to do propaganda work throughout the State and made the people start new societies on non-credit basis, as far as possible.

As for my being in charge of this department, I have been here because Government have posted me here. The Government have made this arrangement as an experimental measure and there are about 3 months more for Government, either to take it from me or pursue any policy that they like. Whether I am in charge of this department or not I should be very glad to see that cultivation, production and selling of rice is done by co-operative societies. Similarly, every product of industry from its commencement to the last stage should be done by the co-operative societies. It is earnestly wished that the members of this honourable House will encourage in their respective constituencies this programme, as far as possible. More than this I do not wish to say.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,0-,144 under Demand No. XVII—Co-operative Department was put to vote and carried.

DEMAND NO. XVIII—UPLIFT OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : Sir, I beg to move for a sum of Rs. 36,029 under Demand No. XVIII—Uplift of Backward Communities.

President : There are three honourable members to speak and eight minutes on the whole. Each member will therefore adjust the time accordingly.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan : ഈ ഗ്രാൻറിനെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഇതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു എനിക്കു വളരെയധികം പറയുവാനുണ്ടെങ്കിലും സമയപരിമിതിക്കുവേണ്ടി ഞാൻ അതിനു മുനിയുന്നില്ല.

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